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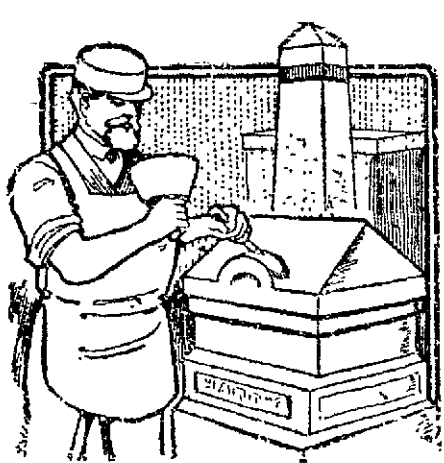
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MUDDY WATER

Is not conducive to effective cleaning. It doesn't wash clean. Leaves your laundry streaky and yellow. We filter the water thoroughly before using. Thus, in addition to our skill and experience in laundering, we show such satisfactory results. We turn out work of a distinctly superior character, at very moderate rates. Special attention given to shirts, collars and cuffs. Best service.

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61 State Street.
TELEPHONE 157-2.

EXETER HAPPENINGS.

Judge Of Probate Leavitt Holds His Last Session.

East Rockingham Pomona Grange Celebrates 10th Anniversary.

Budget Of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

(Special Correspondence.)

Exeter, Sept. 24.

The probate court held here yesterday was notable from the fact that it was the last to be held by Judge Thomas Leavitt, who on July 18, 1896, was appointed judge of probate for Rockingham county and will next Monday be seventy years old, the constitutional age limit. With him sat his successor, Louis G. Hoyt, of Kingston. Judge Leavitt is in length of service the senior of New Hampshire probate court justices. He has administered his office, for which he was exceptionally well qualified by previous service as register, with marked ability, had instituted many reforms in probate court procedure, and his compulsory retirement in the full vigor of body and mind is much regretted.

The tenth anniversary of East Rockingham Pomona grange was observed here today. There were about three hundred grangers present. The celebration was held in the town hall, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. The hall was transformed into a beautiful garden by the use of evergreen and products of the garden. A large American flag was hung over the stage.

The exercises opened this morning at ten o'clock, when the fifth degree was conferred on a large class. At noon dinner was served. The exercises of the afternoon were public, the leading speakers being Nahum J. Bacheller, republican nominee for governor, James O. Lyford, collector of the port of Boston, and Hon. Obadiah Gardner, master of the Maine State grange. The music, both instrumental and vocal, was furnished by the "New Hampshire Rivals," a coterie of young ladies. The program follows: Piano solo, selected Miss Walker; Invocation.

Rev. William Woods, Exeter. The Pilgrim's Dream, Adam Gebel; Mrs. Sadie Dickey Simpson. Address of welcome, C. C. Hayes, secretary of Gilman grange.

Response, Irving H. Lamprey, master of East Rockingham Pomona grange. When Pansies Droop and Die, Arlington.

Miss Bowdway. History of East Rockingham Pomona grange. Ezekiah Scanmon, master of Gilman grange.

Violin solo, selected, Miss Mearns.

Address. The Responsibilities of the Grange to the Public, Hon. Obadiah Gardner, master of the State grange of Maine.

The Swan, Saint Saens. Miss Mearns.

Political Pessimism, Hon. James O. Lyford, naval officer of the port of Boston.

September 1, G. Charlton.

Mrs. Sadie Dickey Simpson. Brown. His Own Obituary.

Miss Bowdway. Address. The Influence of the Grange Upon National Legislation, Hon. N. J. Bachelder, lecturer of New Hampshire state grange.

Winds in the Trees, A. G. Thomas.

Miss Bartlett.

Night Hymns at Sea, A. G. Thomas.

Miss Bartlett, Mrs. Simpson.

The will of Susan E. Colby of New-ton was proved in probate court yesterday. She bequeathed \$100 to the Christian church of that town, the income to be devoted to preaching.

Albert S. Langley of Exeter, democratic nominee for congress from the first district, will speak at the fair of the West Rockingham Pomona grange at Sandown, Oct. 4.

One drunk, George F. Prescott, appeared in police court yesterday. He agreed to go to Tonus, Me., and stay until next July, rather than take a six months sentence at the county farm.

The attraction at the opera house this evening is The Moth and the Flame. This is by Clyde Fitch and that should be sufficient recommendation. There is a cast of twenty-five, including a boy choir. The advance sale of tickets is large.

An attachment of tort has been recorded against the Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury street railway company for \$25,000 by Mahilda L. Eastman of Amesbury, Mass.

A new social organization, the Royal Ladies' court of Friendship council, an auxiliary to the Royal Arcanum, will be organized this evening. It will take the place of the Arcanum club, which proved a successful series of entertainments last winter. The Royal Ladies' court will have a membership

of about 150 at the start, and for it a successful career is promised.

The marriage of John Alexander Ross, son of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Ross of Hampton, and Miss Helen Webster True of Salisbury, Mass., takes place today.

CONCERNING CARTOONS.

A cartoon appeals to the person who looks at it only in so far as it reflects his or her particular opinions or general mental attitude. If it appeals thus to a large number of people it is called "popular," though the cause of its popularity may not be easy to define. Probably in most cases this cause will be found in the novelty or ingenuity of the idea, and in the force and effectiveness, either serious or humorous, with which the picture is drawn. Its novelty is the more important quality. A bright idea poorly drawn is often hailed with delight; a weak idea, no matter how well drawn, is almost never successful. A cartoonist who has not at his disposal either an inventive brain of his own, or the inventive brain of his own, keep him supplied with good subjects, need not hope for much fame, however great may be his technical ability. Without ideas he cannot reach the people.

This suggests the question, What sort of a cartoon is likely to interest the greater number of people, the serious or the humorous? Certainly the occasions when a serious cartoon is called for are comparatively few. The public, vastly tolerant of wrongdoing and official rascality, patient under industrial oppression, loves to smile. When all is said, the serious cartoon is chiefly useful for two purposes only: to express sorrow at the death of a public character, and to express sympathy for the sufferings of the poor. The former duty is generally carried out by means of a picture representing Uncle Sam in an attitude of deep dejection beside a bier. The second usually takes the guise of a poor woman with an infant at her breast and a small child at her heels, arrested by an overfed policeman for stealing a loaf of bread, while in the background several stout and brutal-looking captains of industry, with shiny silk hats and white waistcoats, rob a weak citizen with impunity.

Outside of these I do not think there are many subjects that cannot be made effectively treated in a humorous than in a serious manner.

The strongest cartoons that I can remember have, almost without exception, been humorous ones. "Thomas Nast dealt the Tweed Ring heavy blows, but there was humor in every one of them; and his anti-Catholic pictures—in my opinion the most powerful cartoons ever drawn—contained unmistakable droolery in addition to their tremendous force. John Tenniel, of Punch, during his unmatched career of activity, drew a good many serious cartoons, but they are not among those that one remembers. His fame rests on the remarkable number of keenly humorous cartoons—though, perhaps, to an American mind, somewhat too conservative and quiet—that he produced week after week for so many years.

Again, the serious cartoon, to be good, must be wholly serious, and must contain nothing funny. But the average cartoonist, grave or gay, has often a curious tendency to treat unimportant details of his picture carelessly. Such artistic mistakes of omission or commission make little in a humorous picture; if anything, they enhance its comicality; but they are disastrous to a serious design. A figure of Justice, stern and implacable loses something of its impressiveness if Justice happen to be a little out of plumb and tipping forward or backward. A heartless plutocrat gorging himself at his luxurious table while the poor starve at his door will excite more laughter than indignation if his costly furniture looks wobbly, and if the careless artist has given only three legs to the chair he is sitting in.

I am naturally prejudiced in favor of the humorous cartoon, because nature has not fitted me to do any other kind; but I think that the jester's staff with the cap and bells at its end can strike as hard a blow as the tithingman's rod. And the jester can every day to improve society, while the tithingman keeps the congregation in order only on Sundays. However this may be, and whatever may be the relative merits of the serious and the humorous cartoon, I am thankful to kind nature for making me look with good humor on the follies and misdeeds of my fellow-men, and by preference to draw them with their mouths curving upward instead of downward.—F. Oppner in Brandur Magazine.

WILL ATTEND PARTY IN DOVER.

There has always existed between the local business college and the Pease school at Dover the strongest feelings of social amity and all last winter parties were conducted by the two schools in both this city and the Cochoeco city. Prof. W. J. Lewis of the local college is in receipt of an invitation from the Dover young ladies to arrange for a party in that city about the first of the coming month.

FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Tuesday afternoon John Rogers was brought here from Brentwood by Superintendent Norman Bean and turned over to Sheriff Collis, to serve a jail sentence of one year for highway robbery committed one year ago on Nobles' Island in this city. It is also alleged that he was implicated in a recent robbery at Epping. Rogers has just served a sentence at the house of correction at Brentwood.

THE WEST INDIAN NATIVE.

"A native of the West Indies avoids water, or at least the external application of it," said an army officer who had spent some time in Cuba. "Why it is no one knows, beyond the superstition that a wetting brings on fever. A Cuban will avoid a shower and is even afraid of a bath. In the interior the traveler is warned by the people against a plunge in a creek or river and told that it will bring on an immediate attack of the climatic. In the towns, even during a drought, the people refuse to go into the rain to catch a bucket of water. I have never seen any bad effects from a bath in one of these clear mountain streams and, as the women stand in the water all day long when doing their washing, I do not see that the position taken is very consistent. Still that is the general belief."

"Another superstition is that the horse is thought to be the patron saint of the tetanus germ. This belief is sustained by American scientists, who find that the stable is the home of the germs. If there is a bruise or wound of any kind one must not, according to the belief, ride horseback or lock-jaw will result. It seems odd that this superstition is so well sustained by science. Lockjaw is the most common and deadly disease with the people of the West Indies because the germs especially thrive in that climate."

"Another superstition in this connection is that, if there is a wound on the hand or the foot, the member must not be put in the water for nine days or tetanus will follow. This seems to be in part sustained by science, for lockjaw is usually contracted by the opening of a wound without proper antiseptics. Mumps are greatly dreaded, for, as the people say, they go to the heart on the least provocation. It is hard to find any reason for this belief. Yet the man with a swollen jaw must not do a hundred things he does daily, and it keeps his friends busy advising him what he must not do."

"One of the most uncomfortable superstitions is that the ghosts of the departed are able to carry out threats made during life. No one there has ever seen a ghost engaged in this nefarious business, yet the belief is firmly instilled in the minds of the people. Very often the services of a physician are required to quiet the nerves of a sufferer who has been led to expect a visitation of this sort. There is no known way to head off a ghost bent on trouble of this kind and the man goes through life in constant fear that his departed enemy will carry out his threat."

"Ghost stories are, of course, numerous and as mysterious as ingenuity can make them. At the foot of one of the mountains is a stream where ghosts have apparently established a hanging-place. It is the headquarters for deceased malefactors. According to the people for miles around, ghosts are seen there almost every night suspended from the various trees by ropes around their necks, or the place where the neck ought to be."

"A few miles from one of the cities is a large cacti tree in the center of the highway. Under this tree at midnight appears a large white bird, which seems to possess very peculiar qualities. No native will pass that tree after that hour, and the highway is used little. The people are sure the bird is there. The way to kill it, they tell you in all seriousness, is to fire a gun in the opposite direction over your shoulder. It would probably not be a good idea to be in any place on the highway while a native was thus engaged."

In the event of a robbery the victim must make a nine days' pilgrimage to some shrine and prayers or sickness will cause the conscience of the thief to perform its proper functions, and the stolen goods will be returned. If they should happen to be found or returned the correctness of this method is proved. If they are never discovered the thief either died in his sickness, committed suicide in his remorse or squandered the goods so that he could not return them."

"Little happens in daily life" not noted by the superstitious, who have a meaning for everything. These given are but illustrations of the beliefs which prevail and which have a great influence on the conduct of the people. Rulers and leaders in all ages have taken advantage of a knowledge of superstitions beliefs to accomplish their purposes. In the wars of Cuba they have played an important part, and as long as ignorance prevails will continue to do so.

"The class of people who believe in them are harmless, honest, hospitable as far as is within their power, and, left to themselves, would never go to war. It is the leaders who get control of them, who lead them astray, and even then they make very poor soldiers. Cuba is more in danger from the professional agitators who find in war means of plunder and to whom peace means poverty."

HOLDS CENTER OF STAGE.

The actor who holds the centre of the stage as far as Irish players is concerned is the handsome and magnetic comedian, Andrew Mack, who is announced to appear at Music hall next month. He will be seen for the first time here as Tom Moore in Theodore Hart Sayre's delightful comedy drama of that name, written around the poetic life of Ireland's famous bard, a play which is said to be his best work in the line, but which has the sweet, sweet story of the poet's love for Rosalie Dyke—a story of decided heart interest running through it. The action of the play is dotted here and there with consistent introductions of Moore's melodies.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Benjamin B. Odell to Be Renominated For Chief Executive of Empire State.



GOVERNOR ODELL FROM A SNAPSHOT TAKEN ON 23RD ST.

Governor Benjamin B. Odell, of New York, will be the republican nominee for governor in the coming campaign. Here is the latest snapshot of Governor Odell, who has more than once been spoken of as a 1904 presidential possibility.

A HOBBY OF CARTOONS.

Press and Printer, in discussing the attitude of distinguished men toward cartoons, says that Thomas B. Reed has made a hobby of newspaper cuttings, and his gathering of cartoons dealing with himself and the measures and men in which he has been interested is truly important and instructive. It is one of his delights to show his cartoons to his intimates, and he is particularly fond of one which he has hanging conspicuously in his library, the first ever printed in which his face and figure were portrayed. It appeared in Harper's Weekly some time in the 70's when he was a young man. Of it he says: "When that cartoon appeared I felt that I had 'arrived,' not at the summit of political success, of course, but that I had at last reached the top of a foothill. Mrs. Reed, by the way, does not share her husband's enthusiasm for his cartoons, and has often asked him to put out of sight the one that is hanging in the dining-room."

"DAD" AND THE "QUEEN."

Good morning, Dad; lovely weather. Good morning, Roxy. Yes, the weather is all right, now that my vacation is all cashed in. Have a good time, Dad! Well, yes, I always manage to enjoy myself, no matter what the weather may be. Heard from the west lately, Dad? Well, no—er, that is, not very recently. What are you angling at? They say the Queen is in failing health, Dad. The Queen? Who is—sh? Don't speak so loud, that dark-skinned cherub over there at the necktie counter may hear you. Why, is he acquainted with her majesty, also? Sure thing, Roxy. I thought it a good thing and introduced all my friends. What do you know? Well, the latest from the coast, Dad, gives the old lady's condition as critical, with no prospects of recovery. No, is that so? It certainly is, Dad. How hard are you hit? Much news out around town, Roxy? Little quiet this morning, Dad, but the Queen—how much are you a loser? Going up to the fair today? Perhaps, Dad. Well, I must be going now. Break the news to yonder brunette gently, Dad, and always remember in the future that all is not zinc that rattles—nor does everything always run smooth as oil. Ta, ta.

A TROLLEY RIDE

Over the new line FROM

PORTSMOUTH TO EXETER

Would not be complete without

MEALS AT SQUAMSCOTT

N. S. Willey, Proprietor

EXETER, N. H.

The Root of the Matter

He Cured Himself of Serious Stomach Trouble, By Getting Down to First Principles.

A man of large affairs in one of our prominent eastern cities by too close attention to business, too little exercise and too many club dinners, finally began to pay nature's tax, levied in the form of chronic stomach trouble; the failure of his digestion brought about a nervous irritability making it impossible to apply himself to his daily business and finally deranging the kidneys and heart.

In his own words he says: "I consulted one physician after another and each one seemed to understand my case, but all the same they each failed to bring about the return of my former digestion, appetite and vigor. For two years I went from pillar to post, from one sanitarium to another, I gave up smoking, I quit coffee and even resorted to my daily glass or two of beer, but without any marked improvement."

"Friends had often advised me to try a well known proprietary medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I had often perused the newspaper advertisements of the remedy, but never took any stock in advertised medicines nor could believe a fifty-cent patent medicine would touch my case."

"To make a long story short I finally bought a couple of packages at the nearest drug store and took two or three tablets after each meal and occasionally a tablet between meals, when I felt any feeling of nausea or discomfort."

"I was surprised at the end of the first week to note a marked improvement in my appetite and general health and before the two packages were gone I was certain that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were going to cure completely and they did not disappoint me. I can eat and sleep and enjoy my coffee and cigar and no one would suppose I had ever known the horrors of dyspepsia."

"Out of friendly curiosity I wrote to the proprietors of the remedy asking for information as to what the tablets contained and they replied that the principal ingredients were aseptic pepsin (government test), malt diastase and other natural digestives, which digest food regardless of the condition of the stomach."

The root of the matter is this, the digestive elements contained in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest the food, give the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate and the nerves and whole system receive the nourishment which can only come from food; stimulants and nerve tonics never give real strength, they give a fictitious strength, invariably followed by reaction. Every drop of blood, every nerve and tissue is manufactured from our daily food, and if you can insure its prompt action and complete digestion by the regular use of so good and wholesome a remedy as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, you will have no need of nerve tonics and sanitariums."

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been in the market only a few years, yet probably every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain now sells them and considers them the most popular and successful of any preparation for stomach trouble.

WHITE WHALE CAUGHT.

Rare Specimen, Which Yielded 100 Barrels of Oil.

New Bedford, Sept. 23.—The whaling bark Platina of this port, Capt. McKenzie, about May 10 captured a pure white whale which made 100 barrels of oil.

In his twenty-five years of whaling, Capt. McKenzie writes that he never before saw a white whale. The Platina had been only three or four days out from the Barbadoes when the big fellow was captured.

Very few white sperm whales have ever been seen. Sometimes a whale will have a white spot on its head or around its eye, but the big clear white whale is a rarity in these later days of whaling.

Small white whales are captured on the coast of Labrador, but Capt. McKenzie's white sperm whale will always be spoken of as a remarkable catch.

COMING THURSDAY NIGHT.

The Moth and the Flame, Clyde Fitch's brilliant comedy, will be the attraction at Music hall tomorrow (Thursday) evening. Few plays of modern life have equalled this production, which mirrors society in all its phases. Its wit is brilliant, its humorous situations are strikingly original and spontaneous and its thrilling story is fascinating in its realism. This applies particularly to the supreme climax at the end of the second act where Edward Fletcher, while at the altar with his bride, is confronted by the woman whom he has betrayed and deserted.

The scenery for this production is new and beautiful, the costumes are gorgeous, and a vested boy choir adds picturesqueness to the situation. A cast of unusual strength will interpret the play, including Anna Barton, who has scored many triumphs in New York city and throughout the country.

GONE TO EXETER.

A large number of grangers from this city are in Exeter today in attendance on the tenth anniversary of East Rockingham Pomona grange.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE.
Will Often Help You Greatly. Read
What a Portsmouth Citizen Says.

You may hesitate to listen to the advice of strangers, but the testimony of friends or residents of Portsmouth is worth your most careful attention. It is an easy matter to investigate such proof as this. Then the evidence must be conclusive. Read the following:

Mr. John Logan, of No. 7 Rock street, says: "I never had any trouble with my kidneys until just before I obtained a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I was taken all at once with a severe pain in the loins and it kept up a constant aching. Often it was so sore that it took my breath away to straighten up after bending forward, and my head reeled or I was seized with dizziness that almost obscured my vision. I brought the trouble on me by lifting heavily and I did not expect to ever get rid of it. When I read about Doan's Kidney Pills I thought I would try them. Before I had taken the whole box I began to feel better. Soon the pain left for good and I have not had the slightest indication of a return."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout "Low Prices." The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,
LADIES AND GENTS TAILOR
20 High Street.

W. E. Paul
RANGES

—AND—
PARLOR STOVES
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts.

39 to 45 Market Street

OLIVER W. HAM.

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

—AND—

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Haynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

E. S. ROSE,
COAL AND WOOD

Will Resume Business At

No. 66 STATE STREET,

(Journal Building)

In September.



A SIX MONTHS NEW YORK RUN.

The Moth and the Flame which will be produced at Music hall on Thursday evening.



The Moth and the Flame.—Act III.

lay evening had a run of six months in New York. A cast of thirty-four people will be seen in the production here.

THE USE OF SOFT COAL.

Good results are being obtained in Boston and other cities with the use of soft coal, that is, the best kind of bituminous coal—sometimes called semi-bituminous. And the best part of it is, that this kind of coal costs only \$6 or \$6.50 a ton, about the same price as it was a year ago.

An experienced user of this kind of coal has given the following suggestion regarding its use: "In the feed door of every furnace there is a slide damper to admit air over the fire, and the same is true of most of the ranges now in use. When anthracite coal is used these dampers are kept open only when it is desired to deaden the fire or lower the temperature of the house. With soft coal these dampers must be left open all the time. The first stage in the combustion of soft coal is its 'coking' which calls for more air than can be had through the body of the fuel, and unless this air is supplied above the fire, the best heat of the coal is not received, the gases escaping up the chimney. Too much air for good combustion can be admitted over the fire, but it is not likely to occur if only the slide damper is kept open."

"The draft openings in the ash pit floor, or under the fire, do not need to be open so widely or kept open as long as they would in burning anthracite coal. With the same amount of bottom draft it is customary to give anthracite coal the soft coal would burn too freely and much of the best heat be lost. It should be remembered also that the funnel pipe into the chimney, which with hard coal is usually kept partly closed during moderate weather, should be kept nearly open all the time to allow the free passage of the smoke when soft coal is used. In starting a fire after soft coal has once been used it will not be necessary to remove all of the coal which was left over after the old fire went out, but after freeing the fire box from the ashes the fresh fire may be kindled on top of the old coal in most cases. While the anthracite fire is raised from the bottom the bituminous should be packed down from the top. If it is attempted to burn the soft coal in the same way as hard coal it will result in failure, as it requires a treatment quite the reverse, but with proper attention to details, as outlined, the soft coal will give satisfaction in domestic use."

THE RICHEST COUNTRY ON EARTH.

No better proof of the splendid financial stability of this country could be offered than the fact that it has in its treasury more than half a billion of gold. The exact sum is \$573,936,194, and it is greater than the largest sum that any other nation ever had in its treasury at one time, with the exception that Russia is said to have had a little over \$240,000,000 more at the time when she had made extraordinary preparations to go on a gold basis. It is a greater sum than any other nation possesses at present. The United States is the richest country on earth.

Since July 1 the increase of gold in the treasury up to last Saturday was \$29,087,897, and the daily increase at present is between \$200,000 and \$250,000. This condition is the more surprising and gratifying in view of the fact that the repeal of the remaining war taxes, which went into effect on July 1, cut off a considerable revenue. It is plain now that no deficit need be feared despite extraordinary expenses which the government will be called upon to meet on account of the construction of the Isthmian canal and other works of magnitude and importance.

Again it is in order to repeat the injunction: "Let well enough alone."

SEVERAL PARTIES ORGANIZED.

Several theatre parties have been organized for Thursday evening. The Moth and the Flame is one of the most interesting plays on the road.

The Herald's Daily Puzzle.



"GO GET THE DOCTOR—TWO OF THEM IF YOU CAN." FIND THE DOCTORS.

COLD STORAGE FOR APPLES.

The New Hampshire experiment station has a bulletin in press that will give results of experiments from putting apples in city cold storage. This will be distributed shortly. As a forerunner to this pamphlet and in order to call attention briefly to some of the more important points of interest, the following brief abstract is here given of some practical experiments conducted by Professor Kane, the horticulturist of the station.

On November 20th, 1899, a number of barrels of apples were shipped to one of the Boston cold storage houses. Beginning with February two barrels were taken out each month until July and examined. The fruit did not receive any extra care and was representative of apples as ordinarily purchased at that time of year on the open market. It was found that the apples could not safely be allowed to remain after April 1st, as they decayed rapidly after that date. The prices at time of shipment ranged between \$1.25 and \$2.00 and on April 1st they brought \$3.50 to \$4.25.

On October 27th, 1900, a second shipment of apples were sent to cold storage with the following results: Price when put in storage \$1.25. On April 23rd ten barrels sold for \$34.00. Expense, carting 50c, commission 8 per cent., \$2.72. Net proceeds, \$30.78 or \$3.08 per barrel. Freight and cold storage charges must be deducted from this amount. The storage rates were 10c per bbl. per month, or for the season ending May 1st, 35 to 50c, according to the number of barrels. The freight charges can easily be found out according to the location of the individual.

"The greatest care in handling and placing the fruit immediately into cold storage pays for the extra trouble. One must understand that cold storage will simply retard and not prevent entirely the spread of decay. If the fruit is in prime keeping condition on entering it is likely to come out in proportionately as good condition."

When apples were placed in brine and cold air storage the cold air gave the best results.

From an examination of the prices paid in the fall and those paid on April 1st for the past six years, the results show that there has been a sufficient increase to warrant the extra expense of storage in every case and on the average the practice has resulted in good profit.

Upon examination each month it was shown that the greatest amount of decay was found in the bottom of the barrel as taken out or the headed end as packed. A very large proportion of these were also within six inches of the bottom, showing that much care is needed in not over-crowding and bruising the fruit when packing it the fruit is to be stored.

The reasons that cold storage ap-

ples do not keep long after taking them out are that the temperature is so much higher and conditions are far more conducive to decay in the spring. Where the fruit was taken out in the winter months and given spring conditions, as placing them in a warm greenhouse, they decayed equally as quickly.

Our recommendation would be to pick the fruit relatively early, a trifle earlier than the common custom. Use only the best grade for storage, and pick, grade and ship the same day if possible. The sooner the fruit is in storage after it is picked and cooled down to an even low temperature, the better it keeps. Do not expect impossibilities of cold storage. It never makes an ill-shaped apple shape, an unsound fruit sound, a wormy apple perfect, or a pale, sickly, immature fruit, bright colored. The apple cannot be expected to increase in size or overcome rough, careless treatment if perchance may have received before going in. With a proper knowledge of the conditions carefully complied with, there seems to be no question but what the practice of placing apples in cold storage can be recommended.

TIME AND THE BOOK.

Slowly but surely the shadows of oblivion creep up to obscure the works it even our greatest men. The very pressure of new talents, interpreting a new era, and demanding recognition, crowds old talents, interpreting other eras, into the darkness of the nether range of time. Little by little the works of the great dead become obsolete and are forgotten. The anthology contains the names and surviving poetic fragments from impressive volumes in their own days. Only the curious and industrious scholar, compiling long lists of dead volumes and obscure dates, finally recalls to an indifferent world the prodigies performed by his hero of yesterday. The average reader wants only the best of any man. Even Shakespeare and the Bible have fallen into this category: we have shrewd critics naming in a list of the world's best writings, not the Bible as a whole, but the Book of Isaiah, or the Book of Job, or the Songs of Solomon, or the Psalms of David. The shrewd publisher, recognizing this drift of the time—this natural result of the multiplication of duties and pleasures that beset us—recruits to compilations of "the best" of this author and of the other, not merely including us, but giving us in brief compass the loftiest thought, the purest style of the writer in question.—Arthur McIlroy 4th October National.

The regular weekly meeting of the Union Veterans' union was held on Tuesday evening.

LATEST PATTERNS OF
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When ready for your next Suit or Overcoat let us show you the best made and best fitting garments possible to produce--The Famous Stein-Bloch Clothes.

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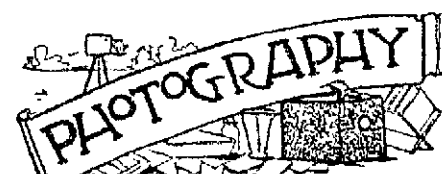
In the general plan, equipment and application of electric power to the working of the new electric underground and elevated railways in Berlin, little is presented which can be regarded as novel or especially suggestive, says Frank H. Mason in Cassier's Magazine. The one respect in which the German constructors leave others far behind and offer an object lesson worth careful study is in the artistic beauty, the architectural charm and sense of fitness which they have imparted to the stations, the bridges and even the ordinary overhead viaduct sections of the new road. In Germany the requirements of public taste are never permitted to be neglected or forgotten. Where the new Berlin line passes through a public square it is on solid and artistically designed masonry. The above ground stations are of stone, steel and glass, no two alike, but each especially designed to fit not only the requirements of traffic at that point, but the adjacent buildings as well, the architectural framework in which it is set.

The whole management of the enterprise from start to finish illustrates the wise, firm control which the municipality of Berlin maintains over corporations which ask for franchises at its hands. As one example among many others of the result of such control the western branch of the new line from the Nollendorfer platz to Charlottenburg passes through a series of broad, handsome boulevards in the new and choicest residence portion of the city. There was abundant room for a viaduct along the broad central esplanade between the driveways, and to have built it as such would have saved millions of marks. But the overhead construction, however artistically designed, and the roar and rush of trains would have defaced such a neighborhood. The company was, therefore, compelled to lower the grade from the Nollendorfer platz westward, under the boulevard and keep out of sight and hearing thenceforward until reaching the ultimate terminus at Charlottenburg.

In running this tunnel past the Memorial church quicksands were encountered which could be mastered only by extensive and costly piling that involved months of unexpected delay, but the engineers and workmen persevered. That whole section of the line is now finished, the excavated channel is walled, roofed with earth resting on steel girders and arches of masonry and surfaced with graveled walks, to be planted with shade trees as before the work began.

Javal's Theory of a Sixth Sense.
Dr. Javal of the French Academy of Medicine, who is sightless, denies that nature compensates blindness by increased sensibility of touch and hearing, but contends that when a person is blind an extra development takes place in a sixth sense, which is latent in all persons. This sense, which has been called the sense of obstacles, acts by the perception of certain warm and indefinite vibrations. The seat of the sense is believed to be placed in the forehead.

New Crude Oil Burner.
A new form of burner for the consumption of crude oil, invented by H. A. House of Bridgeport, Conn., may solve some difficult economic problems in the far south. The oil used was from the Beaumont fields in Texas, where it is worth only about 10 cents a barrel. The burner not only generates gas for consumption, but distills simultaneously the asphalt contained in the crude oil. This asphalt is worth nearly \$3 a barrel.



Photographing air has been made one of the duties of the department of street cleaning, says the New York Times. The idea was originated by Commissioner Woodbury, and McDonough Craven, another official of the department, is in charge of the work of exposing gelatin plates at various points throughout the city, the purpose being to collect atmospheric germs and hold them until their pictures may be reproduced.

According to Webster, air is "invisible, inodorous, insipid, transparent, compressible, elastic and ponderable." The definition is incomplete, says Mr. Craven, and mention of the bacteria ought to have been made. But even Mr. Craven and the commissioner did not know how plentiful were the bacteria of New York city air until ten or twenty of their experiments with the gelatin plates had failed because the time of exposure was so long that the germs collected in layers too thick to be permeated by photographic rays.

Since he came into office Dr. Woodbury has been planning this new scheme. About a month ago the work began. The ultimate purpose is to discover what portions of the town are most infected with bacteria, what germs are peculiar to certain neighborhoods, how the different breeds are affected by different kinds of preventives and what are the ratios of germ population to human population in given localities.

"If we succeed as well as we hope," says the commissioner, "the things we learn will be of great value to those of us into whose care the future paving, sewerage, building and street cleaning of the city are intrusted. I expect to bring out many facts that will aid in improving hygienic conditions and prevent the spread of infectious disease."

THE HERALD

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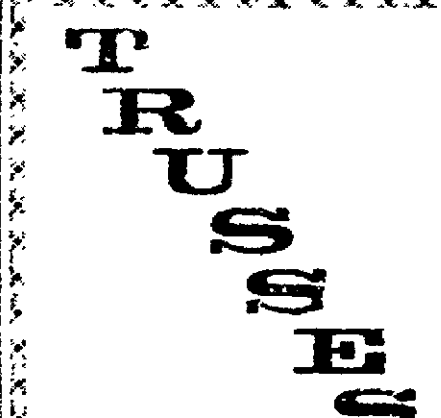
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SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny CAPSULES are superior to Balsam of Capivi, Cubes or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience. Sold by all druggists.



Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

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100 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

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Telephone at office and residence.

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NEWARK CO.'S HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

1400 BARRELS NEW CEMENT JUST RECEIVED.

This cement stands the highest test of any American cement. It has received the commendation of the most competent engineers. It was used on every water works in New York City. For more information, call on the best.

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Use BIC for unsanitary discharges, inflammation, itching, or irritation of the urinary tract, or of the mucous membrane of the bladder, and not only cured, but prevented.

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THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1884.

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news! Read the Herald.
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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1902.

Lieut. Peary, the arctic explorer and pole hunter, had the fact that he is back into civilization emphasized to him on Monday, when the train on which he and Mrs. Peary were traveling was in collision with another near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Up in the arctic regions he did not have to run risks like that; the worst that was likely to happen was to be crushed between two icebergs or eaten by a polar bear.

The Canadian authorities are finding out that the Donkshobers, the queer people that were expelled from Russia for refusing to bear arms and who settled in Manitoba in preference to coming into the United States, are not of the most valuable class of nation-builders, notwithstanding their industry, their extreme conscientiousness and their devotion to principle. Not long ago they had a "revelation," or something of the kind, to the effect that it is sinful to keep cattle or sheep, or use any beasts of burden to assist in human labor; and in consequence they turned all their live stock adrift. The government, fully awake to the fact that unless the Donkshobers are in some way protected from the effects of their own fanatical folly most must perish, has through its agents seized all the cattle, horses and sheep that were turned loose, and will sell them and apply the proceeds to the support of the queer folk the coming winter. Good thing the Donkshobers settled in Canada instead of on this side of the line. What with anti-imperialists, free traders, Dowdies, Shillites and other taddlers we have cranks enough of native production, without importing any from Europe.

DANGER OF FREE TRADE.

In 1846, when Great Britain adopted free trade, she had a favorable balance of trade of \$30,000,000 yearly, while now (1901) she has an adverse balance of \$80,000,000 yearly. It would take our breath away to figure up and realize the thousands upon thousands of millions, which she has lost in the aggregate of the yearly balances against her, during the 55 years from 1846 to 1901. Sir Guilford L. Molesworth, the eminent English economist, states in his "Our Empire under Protection and Free Trade," just published, the points out that in 1855 an era of prosperity yet in all over the world, of which England secured the lion's share for eleven years. I quote: "The English people generally, satisfied with this rush of prosperity and wealth, accepted, without enquiry, the persistent claim of the advocates of Free Trade for this result, and this idea has been so thoroughly ingrained into the English mind, that those who venture to question it, have been thought to be men beyond the reach of argument. In fact, John Bright, the great English statesman, declined a challenge to debate the question, with the remark that 'no facts or arguments could be played before such a person with advantage.'"

John Bright's dogmatic attitude is typical of the stand taken today by many American opponents of protection. As the old saw says "None so blind as those who will not see," which must be what is the matter with those who are clamoring for a general tariff revision of revolutionary reciprocity. In certain cases and under certain conditions, limited reciprocity in equal markets may be advisable and necessary, but not such a measure or measures of injudicious reciprocity, as shall amount, practically to free trade. Nor the adoption of revolutionary reciprocity simply as a measure of securing office.

At the time, 1846, England adopted Free Trade, the leading bankers and merchants of the City of London, assured Parliament by resolution, "That the commercial and manufacturing interests had been for some time in a state of great activity and prosperity."

That is just such a resolution as the bankers and merchants of the City of New York would be justified in passing today.

which we inaugurated on July 24 1897 or rather, on that glad day in November 1896, when we threw off our shackles of industrial and financial woe at the trumpet call of William McKinley. How shall we prevent any and all radical experimenting with the bungle protective tariff, which is the basis of our present prosperity? By one way and one way only, that is, to elect a sufficient working majority of republican congressmen in November next.

There is no need to call in doctors of another faith and practice. The last time we did that (1892) the patient died.

WALTER J. BALLARD.
Schenectady, N. Y.

CROWNSHIELD TO RETIRE?

Reported That He Wants to Get Out of the Navy On Account of Rupture With Higginson.

According to a special despatch from Washington to the Boston Herald, the career of Rear Admiral A. S. Crownsfield as an officer on the active list of the navy will close before the end of this year, and the flag which now flies from the masthead of the United States will no longer be displayed by that of some other fleet officer. No word has been received officially from the admiral regarding his plans for the future but among his friends here it has been currently reported for several days that he will ask to be placed on the retired list under the forty-year service clause, relinquish his command and seek the repose of inactive duty.

Admiral Crownsfield is eligible to retirement on this ground, having been in the navy forty years on the 21st inst. Should he take the course, which it is expected he will, unquestionably will do, the reasons behind his action will be entirely personal, and will concern a serious break in the lifelong friendship existing between him and Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, now commanding the North Atlantic fleet. These two officers had a secret that their quarrel is one that is not likely to be forgotten by either. Admiral Higginson is the senior to Crownsfield's cruise next winter in the West Indies far from agreeable. Rather, therefore, than serve with Crownsfield, in the combined maneuvers in the West Indies, it is understood that Admiral Crownsfield, shortly after his arrival on the station from Europe, will apply for retirement and detachment from his command.

Both requests would be granted promptly by Secretary Moody. Admirals Crownsfield and Higginson are nearly of the same date at the naval academy, and for forty years have been close personal friends. As chief of the navigation bureau, Crownsfield assigned Higginson to two of the most desirable billets at sea and on shore, the command of the home station and the chairmanship of the high seas board under the treasury department.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

When friends fall out the devil falls into an easy job.
The time to control yourself is when some one else will control you if you don't.
Most people don't think it is near as bad to ride around Babylon in a cab as to live in it.
Job didn't have any hand organs grinding under his window early in the morning when he had been out all night and wanted to sleep.
If women were logical there would be no use having them around to explain to little children the things that men can't explain because of their logic.—New York Press.

JAS. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

In a Carefully Prepared Article recommends Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

In a recent issue of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hygiene, the recognized authority on all matters pertaining to health, James H. Montgomery, M. D., says editorially: "After a careful investigation of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, a specific for kidney, liver and bladder troubles, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation with its attendant ills, we are free to confess that a more meritorious medicine has never come under the examination of the chemical and medical experts of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hygiene. In fact, after the most searching tests and rigid inquiry into the record of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, it becomes a duty to recommend its use in unequivocal terms to every reader of this journal whose complaint comes within the list of ailments which this remedy is advertised to cure. We have obtained such overwhelming proof of the efficacy of this specific, have so satisfactorily demonstrated its curative powers through personal experiments, that a care for the interests of our readers leads us to call attention to its great value."

JAMES H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.
It is for sale by all druggists in the New York City and the regular \$1.00 size bottle is worth a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.
Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balsam best for Croup, Coughs, Consumption. 50c, 10c, 5c.

SOUTH ELIOT.

South Eliot, Me., Sept. 23.

Alfred Spenny has completed his work for the John Pierce company at Portsmouth and is now employed in driving piles to strengthen the bridges along the route of the Portsmouth Kittery and York railroad.

It is pleasant to report a big crowd will go to Rochester to attend the fair.

It is reported about town that next spring a hotel will be built here, similar in construction to the "Orman House" in Kittery.

Andrew J. Simson was in town today, selling medicinal supplies.

A number from here saw Tangled Relations at Music hall Portsmouth, on Monday night, among them being John Hillhouse and wife.

Mrs. Samuel Dixon was the guest of relatives in Greenland today.

Postmaster Harry Staples and wife were visitors in Portsmouth on Sunday.

Bradley Brooks and wife went to Exeter today by way of the electric. Mrs. George McPheters of Portsmouth was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Allan Tobey, on Wednesday last.

W. E. Spenny was in Gloucester on Thursday last and purchased a consignment of dried fish and smoked halibut for his retail trade.

Moses A. Safford, Esq., and Andrew J. Simson of Kittery were the guests of Leahad Cole on Sunday.

Frank West and wife of Portsmouth were the guests of relatives in town on Sunday.

Daniel E. McIntire of Portsmouth was in town on Wednesday last, attending the Methodist Sabbath school convention.

Mary Pickering of Newington was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lyman Staples, on Thursday last.

William Varney of Portsmouth was in town on Wednesday last on business.

John Gerrish of Portsmouth was a visitor in town on Wednesday of last week.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Sept. 24.

The annual donation party of the Second Christian church will be tendered the pastor in the church vestry on Thursday evening. There will be a short program of musical and literary numbers, and a good time is anticipated.

Ernest L. Chaney has returned from an extended trip through Maine and the British provinces, very much improved in health.

Harry Fernald, who has been visiting here, has returned to his home in Manchester, N. H.

Brainerd E. Smith, who has been passing the summer with his brother, Attorney Charles C. Smith, and who, for the past two months, has been employed in the office of the P. K. & Y. railway at Portsmouth, has again taken up his studies at Yale university.

Mrs. Frances Tucker, one of the most highly respected ladies of this town, died about midnight on Monday at her home. Mrs. Tucker has been ill for some weeks, and was unable to withstand an attack of pneumonia, with which she was seized Monday afternoon. Her death leaves a void which it will be hard to fill.

KITTERY POINT.

Kittery Point, Me., Sept. 24.

The lecture on India, given by Rev. Dr. Jones, in the Congregational church on Tuesday evening, was most interesting and entertained a large crowd of listeners.

A meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of this village will be held at the home of Mrs. Belle Jones on Thursday evening.

The Ladies Aid society of the Free Will Baptist church will meet with Mrs. Howard Collins this (Wednesday) evening. Light refreshments will be served.

A number of people from here have recently made the trip to Exeter over the new Portsmouth and Exeter electric railway.

The P. K. & Y. cars were crowded in several trips Tuesday afternoon.

A considerable amount of freight is brought to this station this fall.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

A great deal of significance attaches to the announcement that, beginning with the class of 1905, Harvard university will confer the Bachelor of Arts degree in a three years' course.

Two meanings may be attributed to the fact that the prevalence of the preparatory schools has become such that the shortening of the college course by one year will not represent a loss to efficient education. The other that one-fourth of the instruction formerly required of a candidate for graduation has, for one reason or another, ceased to be essential and may be subtracted without sacrifice of efficiency.

Much can be said in favor of both of these propositions; also in favor of the kindred proposition that the facilities apart from school work for acquiring knowledge and culture are so much better and more numerous today than in earlier times that three years at college will give to the student with inherent quality as much training as four years used to give.

As a matter of fact, three years of life in any field of activity are nowdays as full of experience as four years were when the four-year college course was adopted. To say that we live in a high vitalized atmosphere but faintly expresses a truth which in some degree impresses itself upon the dimmest consciousness. The measure and variety of the world's duty and requirement in the times of electric energy call for economy not alone in the arithmetic of business but vastly more so in the fitting of the individual to the part which he is to play. The gospel of the strenuous life has become the keynote of the age.

Besides, the college of today is not for the select few, seeking to qualify for careers of extraordinary scholarship or for technical training, but for the run of young Americans who are to take up the burdens of civilization.



Advise Suffering Women Strongly, to Take Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This advice comes from a woman who has suffered all the miseries women can suffer from disease, and had been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This great medicine for women establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Read Mrs. Kempson's letter and, if you are sick, follow her advice.

"Although it has been quite a time since I wrote you," says Mrs. Fred Kempson, of Cambridge, Mass., "I feel compelled to tell you how much I owe to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When I think how I was five years ago, and then see how I am now, I say, God bless Dr. Pierce's works, and may he live long to help poor suffering women. I have never had any return of my weakness and am well and hearty. Can do all my own work without any pain. You saved me from the grave when all others failed. I advise suffering women strongly to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as I know it will cure in all cases, if indeed there is a cure."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are an excellent laxative, suited to the use of delicate women.

In all of their opening avenues. There is still to be ample provision for those who may elect to dedicate their lives to the higher scholarship and research. These, however, must necessarily be few in number as compared with the multiplying hosts whose destiny is to sweat and hustle in the hurly burly of life, and who, if they would keep up with the competitive procession, dare not waste a minute's time in getting started.

This change in the college's attitude towards the world is a hopeful augury for the future of our American democracy and the democracy closer together, at the very period in our national development when different classes in accumulated wealth have been threatening to drive them further apart. Our public schools have been great levelers and now our colleges are to reinforce them. With the benefits of a college training within the reach of every young man of average energy, there will cease to be formidable an upgrowth of caste in this country. Those who seek to build up class distinction on a basis of money merely will continue to amuse more than they will menace.

Y. M. C. A. STATE COMMITTEE.

Secretary W. F. Hoehn of the Portsmouth branch of the Y. M. C. A., attended the conference, at Concord on Tuesday, of the state committee of the association.

The members of the state committee present were E. Scott Owen chairman, of Concord; late of Portsmouth; J. B. Estey of Manchester; D. W. Walker of Exeter; W. P. Fiske, G. N. Woodward and Frank E. Brown of Concord.

E. Scott Owen was elected chairman and introduced W. A. Morse of Nashua, who was followed by W. F. Morrison and W. Fuller and others, all speaking of state work.

Secretary A. H. Wardle, who is just taking up the work in New Hampshire, spoke encouragingly on the prospects for the coming year.

LINEMAN BADLY HURT.

A lineman employed by the Rockingham Light and Power company of this city, whose name was not learned, was seriously injured at Twombly's hill, between Dover and Rochester, yesterday by becoming caught across some live wires. He received the full force of the current and was prevented from falling to the ground by his spur catching on the crossbar. He was carried to Rochester, where he received medical treatment.

WILL BRING BURGLARS HERE.

Assistant Marshal Hurley went to Lynn, Mass., on the eleven o'clock train and will return with John Quinn and John Jones, the two burglars who confessed to the Lynn officers when captured with silverware in their possession, that they obtained the same from a house in Newington, N. H. The two burglars will be taken to Newington and asked to point out the house where they did the job.

HELD IN DOVER TODAY.

James Whitman and Clarence Paul went to Dover today as delegates from ward three to the democratic senatorial caucus of the twenty-third district held in that city today.

GOT FIRST AWARD.

The first premium for the best collection of needlework in that department at the Newburyport fair was awarded to Mrs. Cornelia P. Murdridge of this city.

HANNIBAL ARRIVES.

The P. S. collier Hannibal arrived at the P. S. collier this morning. She brings coal for the cruiser Detroit, and it will at once be taken aboard the latter.

T. N. Harris of Madison, Wis., has been appointed a draftsman in the department of yards and docks at the navy yard.

LABOR MUST STRIKE

ONLY WAY WORKINGMEN CAN FORCE UP THEIR WAGES.

There seems to be prosperity for everybody except those who need it most and work hardest. Labor's hope is the trade union.

It is a fitting time to ask why the workingmen of the nation are dissatisfied and to answer the question plainly.

The country is prosperous. Capital is busily and profitably employed. The trusts are doing very well indeed. The rich never before enjoyed so much luxury. Everybody seems to have plenty of money—everybody, that is, except those who need it most and work hardest.

Everywhere labor is restless. One hundred and fifty thousand mine workers are out on strike in Pennsylvania. Other thousands are on strike in West Virginia. Hardly any section of the country has escaped strikes within the past few months. The uprising of Chicago's teamsters and later the freight handlers shook the city. Troops were needed to suppress the Paterson silk workers. In Boston the freight handlers, like those of Chicago, tied up business. Street car employees from San Francisco to Rhode Island have struck. There have been strikes of iron workers, wire workers, bridge workers, glass blowers, houseworkers, electrical workers, textile workers—few trades have been exempt.

What is the matter with labor in this era of prosperity for capital? The answer is simple:

While prices have been rising rapidly wages have remained stationary or risen slowly.

When wages fail to keep pace with advancing prices, that amounts to the same thing as a reduction in wages. It is what the dollar will buy that counts.

The trusts have been emptying the dinner pail and the coal scuttle.

Every housewife knows by daily experience how much more everything costs now than it used to do. Fuel, beef, mutton, pork, fowls, milk and eggs have all gone soaring. The workman and his family in this era of prosperity are getting fewer of the good things of life, getting less for the dollar, than they did before the trusts began to do so well for themselves.

The federal department of labor and the treasury bureau of statistics have been making an investigation of prices and wages. It is found that nearly all things which the people must use are higher now than at any time since the close of the civil war.

During the past three years the cost of the necessities of life has gone up from 20 to 33 per cent, while wages have been advanced only from 10 to 15 per cent.

The whole standard of living has been lowered for the toiler.

Labor goes on strike because it must strike.

That is the only process by which the workingman can force up his wages. Capital and labor are partners, of course—partners in production, that is. But when it comes to dividing what they jointly produce, labor is only what it can compel capital to yield.

The strikes, which make such a turmoil and spread so much confusion among the conservative world, are but manifestations of labor's resolve to get a fairer share of its fruits, a share that will enable it to live decently.

In this struggle for something better than a bare subsistence labor has the sympathy of every man who is capable of thinking.

Unless wages shall rise proportionately with prices prosperity for capital cannot last, since capital's prosperity depends on the purchasing power of the masses. The better the wages of the worker the better for the entire country materially, morally and politically. When the worker is well paid, it means a comfortable home and education for his children, and comfortable conditions of life and education mean good citizenship.

Therefore labor in striving to improve its condition does that which benefits the republic.

The most potent of all agencies for elevating the status of the workingman is the labor union.

But for the labor unions wages would be just what employers might choose to pay, and on the average employers, being business men, legitimately intent on their own immediate interest, pay for labor as little as they must.

The labor unions have raised not alone the wages of their members, but those also of nonunion men—the traitors to their comrades who, while profiting by the wage lifting power of the unions, take the places of strikers who are battling in the interest of all laborers. Narrow men, men who, being exempt from manual toil, cultivate a sense of class superiority, are prone to inveigh against labor unions. These unions, like all other human institutions, have their defects. Sometimes their power is not wisely used.

But every citizen who wishes his country well rejoices in the strength of the trades unions. They constitute the lawful weapon with which labor compels respect for its rights.

The workingmen of the country are the pillars of the republic. As they prosper or decline so will the nation prosper or decline. In proportion as they secure conditions of life for themselves and their children that make for intelligent citizenship so will the country be well or ill governed. Good citizenship cannot come from grinding and debasing poverty.

It is the duty as well as the interest of the workingmen to unite for better wages, better homes, shorter hours and better treatment. The greater their success the better for the republic.—New York American and Journal.

PROGRESS OF UNIONS.

Advances of Labor Due, In Great Measure, to Wise Leadership.

The past year has been on the whole a time of marked progress for the labor movement in the United States. The depressing feature of the movement is the situation in the anthracite coal fields. But even that situation has its encouraging aspects. It shows the men to be well organized and ably led. Public sentiment is almost a unit in favor of the miners as against the operators, a fact which must at least be a source of gratification to those who have the welfare of the labor movement at heart. In other lines of industry the efforts of the workers to better their condition have been successful to an unusual degree.

Perhaps organized labor's two most conspicuous achievements of the year in Chicago were the perfecting of the organizations of the teamsters and of the street car men and the securing of additional wages to a large proportion of the workers in both lines.

Speaking generally, there has been extended recognition of the right to organize and there have been substantial increases of wages in many lines. Wages have not advanced as rapidly in all cases as has the cost of living, but it is usually true that in times of prosperity and rising prices wages rise more slowly than the prices of commodities. While wages advance slowly, however, it is also true that it is difficult to lower wages again in the face of organization on the part of labor when prices and the cost of living begin to recede. The progress of labor consists in advancing as much as possible during eras of prosperity and in surrendering in periods of adversity as little as possible of what has been gained.

The policy of settling labor differences by conciliation and arbitration has gained ground during the past year, especially in Chicago. The Illinois state board of arbitration, under the chairmanship of F. W. Job, has proved itself useful in settling disputes and in helping on the course of arbitration. The peaceable settlement of the teamsters' strikes and the resort to arbitration in the case of the street car men were very notable incidents.

The public from time to time is told of the supposed perverseness of labor leaders in stirring up strikes. Developments of the past year have shown the value to all concerned of conservative leaders. To President Mahon much credit is due for inducing the street car men to submit to arbitration when apparently the prevailing temper was in favor of more radical procedure. President Young and other officials of the teamsters' organization did much to strengthen the labor movement by their insistence upon the observance of contract obligations with employers, even in the face of great difficulties.

The progress of labor during the past year may be ascribed in part to favorable industrial conditions. But it is also true that increased efficiency and more conservatism in management on the part of trades unions generally have been important factors in the progress made.—Chicago News.

A Voice From the South.

With the industrial quickening that has recently marked the life of this section has come the temptation to force helpless children to perform the work of adults. Results of this system are already sufficiently injurious to awaken the condemnation of all right thinking men and all right thinking women of the southern states. It is, indeed, a cruelty whereby the helpless are forced to perform labor far beyond either their mental or physical capacity. It is an injury inflicted by the grasping few in their effort to lower the wages of the many who are capable and sufficiently numerous to perform the work. From every point of view child labor is ethically wrong, and financially unwise. There can be no invention no excuse by which it can be justified. It is a relic, and not the only one, of medieval methods and medieval morals. In the twentieth century child labor is an anachronism. Every dollar earned by it is "blood money." Away with the system, and away with it at once!—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

For Superannuated Workers.

The recent convention of the International Union of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, held in Omaha, adopted the following scale of benefits for its superannuated members: Twenty consecutive years' full membership and under twenty-five, \$300; twenty-five consecutive years' full membership and under thirty, \$400; thirty consecutive years' full membership and over, \$500. Any member having not less than twenty consecutive years' full membership in this association and not less than forty-five years of age who is through old age or infirmity incapacitated from ever following his employment benefit entitled to superannuation benefit according to scale.

HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Arrived, Sept. 24.—Tug M. Mitchell Davis, Capt. Hoyt, Gloucester for Portsmouth navy yard; sloop Albert Baldwin, Capt. Poland, Rockport for Portsmouth navy yard, with stone. British schooner Avoca, Capt. Doggett, Richfield for Portsmouth, with lumber.

B. F. STAPLES, D. D. S.

Dental Office,
No. 13 PLEASANT STREET
Opposite Post Office.

HOURS—9 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m.

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

- CENTRAL LABOR UNION.**
Pres., John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres., James Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.
- FEDERAL UNION.**
Pres., Gordon Preble;
Rec. Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.
- TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 463.**
Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hoyt;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur C. Brewster;
Serg. at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Peirce hall, second Saturday of each month.
- PAINTERS.**
Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Donald A. Randall.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.
- COOPER'S UNION.**
Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.
- MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 309.**
Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.
- HOD-CARRIERS.**
Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Frank Hershey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.
- GROCERY CLERKS.**
Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.
- TEAMSTERS UNION.**
Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.
- BARBERS.**
Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.
- GRANITE CUTTERS.**
Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.
- CARPENTERS UNION.**
Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
- LONGSHOREMEN.**
Pres., Jere Couhig;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.
- BOTTLERS.**
Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.
- BREWERY WORKERS.**
Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.
- BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.**
Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.
- BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.**
Pres., James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amazeen.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.
- Professional Cards.**
C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.
DENTAL ROOMS, 16 MARKET SQUARE
Portsmouth, N. H.
- F. S. TOWLE, M. D.**
84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.
Office Hours:
12:30 P. M. to 7 P. M.
- W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.**

EASTERN DIVISION.

Summer Arrangement.
(In Effect, June 16, 1902.)

Leave Portsmouth
For Boston—2.47, 7.30, 7.35, 8.15
10.55, 11.05 a. m., 1.38, 2.21, 3.05,
5.00, 6.35, 7.23 p. m. Sunday, 3.47,
8.00 a. m., 2.21 5.00 p. m.
For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45,
5.32, 8.50, 11.20 p. m. Sunday, 8.30,
10.45 a. m., 8.20, 11.20 p. m.
For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22
p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m.
For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a.
m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.20,
10.45 a. m.
For North Conway—9.55, 11.16 a. m.,
3.00 p. m.
For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55, 11.16
a. m., 2.40, 3.00, 5.22, 5.30 p. m. Sun-
day, 8.30 a. m., 1.30, 5.00 p. m.
For Rochester—9.45, 9.55, 11.16 a. m.,
2.40, 3.00, 5.22, 5.30 p. m. Sunday,
5.00 p. m.
For Dover—4.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.20, 2.40,
5.22, 8.52 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45
a. m., 1.30, 5.00, 8.52 p. m.
For North Hampton and Hampton—
7.30, 7.35, 8.15, 11.05 a. m., 1.38, 2.21,
5.00, 6.35 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m.,
2.21, 5.00 p. m.
For Greenland—7.35, 8.15, 11.05 a. m.,
5.00, 6.35 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m.,
2.21, 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—6.00, 7.30, 9.00, 9.40,
10.10 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, 3.30,
4.45, 7.00, 9.45 p. m. Sunday, 4.30,
8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.40, 7.00, 9.45 p. m.
Leave Portland—1.50, 9.00 a. m., 12.45,
1.40, 6.00 p. m. Sunday, 1.50 a. m.,
12.45, 4.00 p. m.
Leave North Conway—7.25 a. m., 10.40,
3.15 p. m.
Leave Rochester—7.19, 9.47 a. m.,
12.49, 4.50, 5.30 p. m. Sunday, 7.00
a. m.
Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.32, 10.00
a. m., 1.02, 4.50, 5.44, 7.23 p. m. Sun-
day, 12.30, 4.12, 6.58 p. m.
Leave Dover—6.55 10.24 a. m., 1.40,
4.25, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.30,
a. m., 12.45, 4.25, 9.20 p. m.
Leave Hampton—7.56, 9.22, 11.54 a. m.,
2.13, 4.26, 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sunday,
6.26, 10.06 a. m., 8.09 p. m.
Leave North Hampton—8.02, 9.28 a. m.,
12.00 m., 2.19, 4.31, 5.05, 6.21 p. m.
Sunday, 6.30, 10.12 a. m., 8.15 p. m.
Leave Greenland—8.08, 9.35 a. m.,
12.06, 2.25, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sun-
days, 6.35, 10.17 a. m., 8.20 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:
Portsmouth—8.30 a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.
Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.49, 5.33 p. m.
Cockington Junction—9.07 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m.
Derry—9.22 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.
Raymond—9.32 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.
Returning, leave
Concord—7.45, 10.25 a. m., 3.30 p. m.
Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.
Raymond—9.10, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.
Derry—9.22 a. m., 12.00, 5.15 p. m.
Cockington Junction—9.47 a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.
Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, 6.08 p. m.
Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newburyport, Vt., Montreal and the west.
* Express to Boston.
Information given, through tickets and baggage checked to all points the station.
D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

YORK HARBOR & BEACH R. R.

Leave Portsmouth—8.20, 11.20 a. m., 12.45, 3.07, 4.55, 6.45 p. m.
Leave York Beach—6.45, 9.50 a. m., 12.05, 1.25, 4.10, 5.30 p. m.
Trains leave York Harbor 8 minutes later.
D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON, BLACKSMITH

AND
EXPERT HORSE SHOEER.

STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY.

NO. 118 MARKET ST.

Gray & Prime

COAL

IN BAGS

DUST NO NOISE

111 Market St. Telephone 24.

FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1902.

From Portsmouth—Ferry leaves
P. K. & Y. Landing, Portsmouth,
6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25, 8.55, 9.25, 9.55,
10.25, 10.55, 11.25, 11.55 a. m., 12.25,
12.55, 1.25, 1.55, 2.25, 2.55, 3.25, 3.55,
4.25, 4.55, 5.25, 5.55, 6.25, 6.55, 7.25,
7.55, 8.25, 8.55, 9.25, 9.55, 10.25, 10.55
p. m. Arrive at St. Aspidoch Park,
York Beach, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30,
10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30,
4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30,
11.30 p. m.
To Portsmouth—Car leaves St. Aspidoch Park, York Beach, 5.45, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Arrives at P. K. & Y. Landing, Portsmouth, 6.35, 7.05, 7.35, 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.05, 11.35 a. m., 12.05, 12.35, 1.05, 1.35, 2.05, 2.35, 3.05, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.05, 5.35, 6.05, 6.35, 7.05, 7.35, 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.05 p. m.
*Ferry plies between Portsmouth and Kittery making close connection with electric cars.
*Cancelled Sunday.
*Mail and Express trips—week days. Car heated.
Subject to changes and unavoidable delays.
W. G. MELOON, Gen. Mgr.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6.10, 6.45, 7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10, 12.10 p. m.
*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.
Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 8.10 a. m.
*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.
*Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.
*To Kittery and Kittery Point only.
*Runs to Staples' store only.
Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents.
Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co.'s, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

Portsmouth Electric Railway

Time-Table In Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boat's Head at 7.05 a. m., 8.05 and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7.53, 8.53, 9.53 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. For Little Boat's Head only at 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. 1.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.
Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until 8.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 7.53 a. m., 8.53 a. m. and 9.53 a. m. Leave Little Boat's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.
Plains Loop.
Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 7.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05.
Christian Shore Loop.
Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 7.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05.
*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
*Saturdays only.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen'l Pass' and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. PERKINS, Superintendent.

TIME TABLE.

April 1 Until September 30.

Leaves Navy Yard—7.55, 8.20, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.45 a. m., 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.05, 5.00, 6.50, 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m., 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.
Leaves Portsmouth—8.10, 8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.15, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.00 10.00 p. m. Sundays 10.07 a. m.; 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 m.
*Wednesdays and Saturdays.
GEORGE F. F. WILDE, Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard.
Approved: J. J. READ, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR

AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will receive careful attention to the grading and raising of the lots, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies in need of work at the cemetery. He will also receive and grade in the city as well as in the country.
Cemetery lots for sale, a team and turf delivered at the residence corner of Rich-
mond and South streets, or by mail, or let-
ter. Write W. H. Ham, successor to S. S. Pletcher
at 100 W. 1st St., will receive prompt attention.
M. J. GRIFFIN.

It is always he and she. Whether it be Adam and Eve, John and Margaret or Darby and Joan, it is he and she.

When the trunks had been lowered into the hold and the hold covered over, she brought her steamer rug, flung it across one corner, propped herself thereupon, wrapped



"I HAVE MET YOU BEFORE," SHE SAID.

her cape snugly about her and sat swaying slightly with the movement of the boat, her feet dangling, her eyes on the waves, the clouds, the sea gulls swooping through rainbows of mist and out again, while he, pacing the deck before her back and forth and back and forth again, eyed her furtively.

Others paced the deck. Some, entering the dining room, sat pale faced before various and sundry entabes brought by alert and black coated waiters. Some stood at the railings, looking back at the line rosate hue of the receding coast of France.

Her belongings had been placed by a porter on the long seat at the side. By and by, leaving down, she went to look after them. Upon her return she found him comfortably ensconced in her vicinity, with a soft Scotch rug well wrapped about his knees and a soft felt hat drawn down.

For awhile, after the manner of two overgrown children, they eyed each other. Then:

"I have met you before," she said, with a lighting up of eyes in a smile.

"Yes," he assented, "at the studio of Mme. Lemaire in Paris. I recognized you instantly."

With that they talked for an hour or so of things of no earthly consequence, as is customary in such cases, after which they drifted into topics more deep.

"Do you believe," he asked, "in the supernatural?"

"Sometimes," she answered. "I think I don't believe in much of anything else."

"Then I have a story to tell. It is the story of a bag of bones. I had an uncle in the diplomatic corps in China. While there he came across the bones of a Chinaman. Whether he just found the bones or—

"Perhaps," with a quick, bright glance, "he killed him. This begins to be interesting."

"Maybe. At any rate, with much pains and a good deal of expense, he brought this bag of bones over the seas with him to his country house in Scotland and, having brought them there, put them away and forgot all about them."

"It is the way of the world," she nodded. "We go to every sort of trouble and expense doing things we think we want to do, then wonder why in the name of common sense we ever went to the trouble of doing them."

"Just so. In due course of time he gave a house party, this uncle of mine, inviting some friends up from London for a week or two. He filled the house, as a matter of fact, from garret to cellar. But, first, I forgot to say that the servants had put the bag of bones in a box and the box in one of the spare rooms upstairs under the bed."

He shrugged his shoulders. "That was the plumb of the story," he said disgustedly.

"Never mind," encouragingly. "I'll imagine you told it where it ought to have come in. Go on."

"The house was so filled," he went on, "that upon the arrival of the last guest it was found necessary to put him in the spare room, which for some reason or other—I will pardon this story if it isn't very clear—was seldom used. Then the fun began. There were dancing and music and frolicking till all hours of the night, till 4 or thereabout in the morning, when, one by one, they commenced to go to bed. The guest of whom I spoke was the last to go. The rest had just about dozed off when he roused them by dashing out

her down, "and I will tell you another story, an old, old story, but the sweetest story in the world."

Walking arm in arm across the deck, they stood facing the sunset.

"An exquisite Turner effect," said he critically, "those blown about clouds. I wish I had my brushes and paints a minute."

"So that is what you do, then, paint?" "Yes."

"Paint it on canvas, and I will paint it with words, then we'll compare."

"We will. But the story?" "Yes. I had forgotten. The story."

"It's a very simple story of a man who walked up the gangplank of a boat one afternoon carelessly, unthinkingly, never once imagining what awaited him there."

"If I'm guessing anywhere as to what this story is going to be," she interrupted, "I should think it was old. Why, it's so old—"

"Give me a chance to finish it—and who saw sitting wrapped in rugs upon the hold?"

Again she interrupted him. "I was right in my guess," said she. "It's a love story. Stop. It won't do. Begin another. The market is drugged with them. The editor won't have them. Tell me something else. For the love of mercy tell me something else!"

"I will tell you this," he declared, "or none."

She sighed resignedly. "Go on," said she.

"There's many a strange thing in life," he obeyed, continuing, "but the strangest of all is love. It is impossible to tell how it comes."

"Or where it goes," she added, laughing.

He waived the question. "Like the wind," he murmured, "it bloweth where it listeth. From the

"How shall I finish it?" "Must you finish it?"

"Of course, if it goes into print."

He turned a quick glance upon her. "Is that what you do?" he questioned. "Write?"

"It's what I do," she answered ruefully.

"How interesting it must be," he mused, "to weave fiction, to make something out of next to nothing and to earn your bread thereby."

"Bread," she repeated wearily, "but not always the butter." And she stretched out two hands in a gesture which savored of despair.

He caught one, that nearest to him. "And is it with this little hand that you write?" he queried, spreading open the fingers.

"I write with both these little hands," she answered, laughing.

"How's that?" "I pound the typewriter."

"Of course I should have known."

"It rather takes from the charm of it, doesn't it?" wistfully.

"Nothing could do that," affirmed he, with conviction.

She fixed her eyes on a faroff sail. "If I didn't know you were Scotch," said she, "I should say you were Irish and had kissed the Blarney stone."

"If I were Irish even, I should draw the line at that. It's a difficult feat. You must be held by your heels while you hang over a dangerous precipice head down to reach it. Everything de-

pend on the man who has you by the heels, and men are not to be trusted. No! I shouldn't care to kiss the Blarney stone."

Shivering, she drew her cape about her throat.

"You are cold," said he. "We are nearing the British coast. The chill of the fog comes out to welcome us. Shall I tuck you in? Here, let me put my warm Scotch rug around you."

"I'm cold, but that's not what the matter with me so much. It's that story. It worries me."

Throwing off the rugs, he sprang down and stood before her.

"Come, let's walk about," holding out his arms, then, laughing and remembering, taking her two hands to help

her down, "and I will tell you another story, an old, old story, but the sweetest story in the world."

Walking arm in arm across the deck, they stood facing the sunset.

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"How interesting it must be," he mused, "to weave fiction, to make something out of next to nothing and to earn your bread thereby."

"Bread," she repeated wearily, "but not always the butter." And she stretched out two hands in a gesture which savored of despair.

He caught one, that nearest to him. "And is it with this little hand that you write?" he queried, spreading open the fingers.

"I write with both these little hands," she answered, laughing.

Greeting Sent by British Trades Congress to American Workers.

William C. Steadman, president of the British trades union congress, in session in London, sent to the Chicago News a greeting to American labor, in which he said, among other things:

"We know full well that the constant flaunting in our faces of the superiority of American workmen, which has become so common of late, neither emanates from the men themselves nor has their approval. We recognize their magnificent capacity, and yet we have faith in the ability of English labor to hold its own with any in the world. This playing of the tollers of one country against the tollers of another is part of the capitalist game, which we understand how to take at its proper value. We do not recognize competition between workmen anywhere in the world. Competition is the monopoly of capital."

Our congress meets amid conditions more vital to the cause of organized labor than any that have confronted us since British trades unionism has been legalized. We have to make a most earnest protest against the new iniquitous system of "Judge made-law" which within the last year struck so deadly a blow against the inalienable right to conduct peaceful strikes and peaceful picketing by making the officers and the funds of trades unions liable for damages for which they are in no sense responsible. We deprecate the strike, but it is too powerful a weapon lightly to be given up."

We intend also to emphasize the necessity for increased and more direct representation of labor in parliament. The present Conservative and Liberal party system has deluded us too long with idle hopes. We have come to realize that not until organized labor speaks in the national legislature through laboring men can trades unionism dream of obtaining even half the measure of recognition to which it aspires and to which it is entitled."

Finally we shall protest strenuously against the growth of trusts and their malign influence. They do not as yet, it is true, display wide proportions in Great Britain, but the Americanization of British capital will inevitably be followed by the Americanization of British labor and against the consummation we intend sleeplessly to guard."

Laboring Men in Congress.

The entrance into politics of the United Mine Workers in backing the campaign of congressional aspirants in Iowa and Indiana is by no means an innovation. Indeed, it is remarkable that no man sits in our congress today as the direct representative of laboring men.

Monarch's England is in this respect very different. Joseph Arch, the farm laborer; Turt and Abrahams, the miners; Burns, the dock hand; Mawdsley, the cotton spinner, and others of their kind have usually sat in parliament. D. E. Shackleton, a member of the Labor party, was recently elected to the house of commons without opposition to fill the vacancy in the seat for the Cheshire division of Lancashire caused by the elevation to the peerage of the sitting member. These men have been selected by their respective unions to enable them to live as unpaid members in London and for the most part have added high mental and moral qualities to the special knowledge that makes them valuable as legislators."

Of course a far greater proportion of our congressmen than of British parliamentarians have in the past worked with their hands for day wages. A man like Horace Greeley was as truly representative of labor as if elected in its name. But there is probably justice in the complaint that too many of our legislators are lawyers by present profession and that a larger infusion of men direct from the soil, the sea, the counting room and the work bench would, if well chosen, add special qualities and special means of information of value in legislative work."

Less Wealth, More Sunshine.

The first step to be taken is the reduction of the day's toil to eight hours. Eight hours would mean higher wages, more wives at home, more children in school. The richest nation on the face of the earth, we are producing fabulous wealth annually, and yet millions are in poverty and ignorance. Let us, if necessary, produce a little less wealth and a little more sunshine and joy in the homes of the toilers. The long day tends to produce crime and misery, poverty and intemperance. The short hour workday tends to produce a better race, more wealth for the masses and a far better civilization.—Union Boot and Shoemaker.

Child Labor.

No enlightened mind can fail to see the wrongs involved in imposing hard and continuous toil upon young children. Not only does it deprive them of the sunshine and joyousness of childhood, but it stunts their growth physically and mentally. The first stages of reform in this matter in our cotton mill states as well as in England disclose horrible conditions of cruelty to thousands of children hardly older than infants. The mercenary spirit which would coin the blood and hopes of childhood into dollars deserves no mercy from the public or the legislatures of our states.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Chinese Garment Workers.

The national convention of United Garment Workers ordered a general committee to pay special attention during the coming year to the matter of Chinese labor in the west. It is said that 5,000 Celestials are employed as garment makers in that section of the country and that the low wages for which they work have destroyed the possibility of a fair wage scale.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

ONE CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. B.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney

